chapter 3

10

Ethe oscillators

قبل العقرف على دوائر ال SCi المنتطقة دعنا نفق م يتعريف ما هوار نده

An oscillator :-

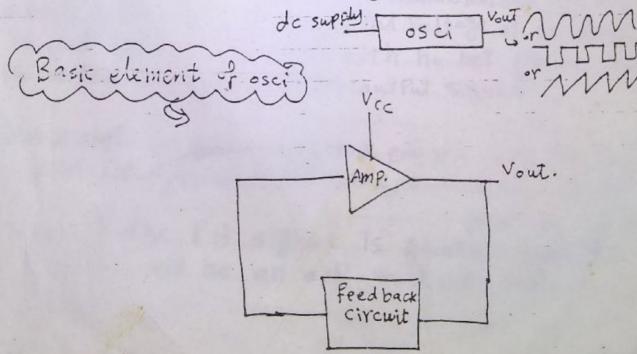
is a circuit that produces are Petitive. Wave form on it's out put only the dc supply vo Itage as an input;

- عِلَم تعریف ال : 300 ما انه دائرة الت تستهم أم تولد ا عرة كررة د نقر تعديل عنه الدورة الله عند الروا ا

· ار یحمد تقریف دائدة اله ای osci منکل آخ

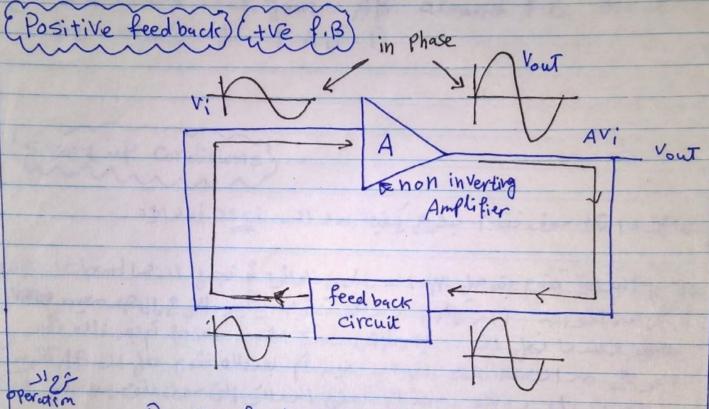
An oscillator: it is a circuit which convert electerical energy in the form of dc to electerical energy in the form of Ac.

· Ac energy । de energy o के mi pupino हैं। हि पूर्व के किया है।



Poscillator Principles)

Positive feed back.



where in a Positive feed back is characterized by the condition where in a Portion of the output voltage of an Amplifier is fed back to the input with no net phase shift result in a rein forcement of the output signal.

Jest d! Ampl. Il 2. in signed Il per signed is greater than the ilp

Then will be an old without ilp.

NR. 4. F8/

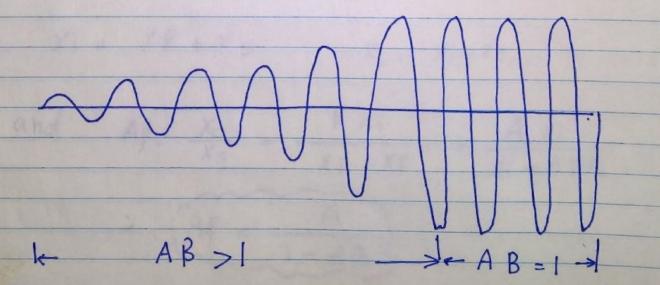
Econdition for oscillation

- 1) the Phase shift around the feed back Loop murbe of
- 2) the closed Loop gain AB around f.B must be equal 1 (AB=1)

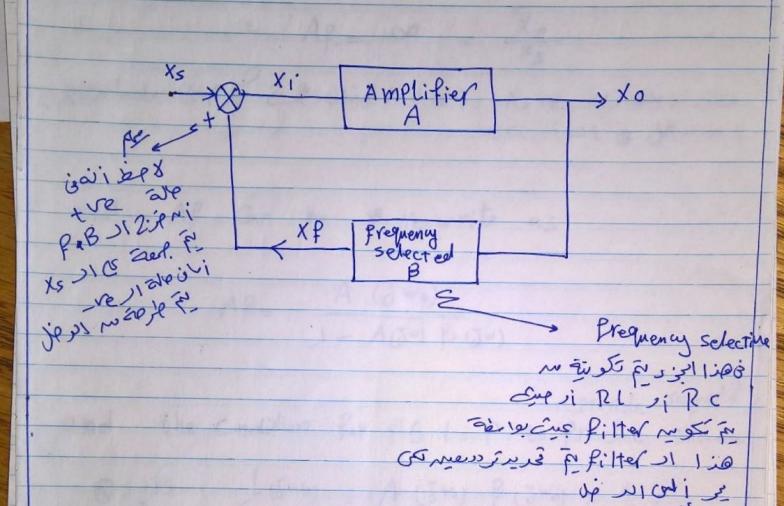
(tart up conditions) .-

فالجز د اللك موف تقوم برع كيفية بدد الـ iso فالدائة ...

على البدائة تعقوم يتوصل جهدار على الوائدة ثم نجعل الدهما bosed (AB) البدائة ثم نجعل الدهما وهم المحال الخريد الواحد (الح AB) مبذلاه تعقوم يتكبير الخرج إلى جم معيد فلك نكبر المخرج وعندما نبط الد (الح AB) يبدأ الد أعدى ثم بعر ذلاه نكبر المخرج مد ان المان على على حد معيد ثم بعرذلاه نقوم بجعل الد AB تقريب المخرد عن دى (ا) وذلاه ب تمذاح بعن الدوائر الى موى نقوم بدرا متها وعكم تحديث ل



Principles of sinesuidal oscillators



$$XP = BXO$$
, $XO = AX$;

$$Xi = Xf + Xs$$
 $X_s = Xi - Xf$

and
$$Ap = \frac{X_0}{X_S} = \frac{A X_i}{X_i - X_p} = \frac{A X_i}{X_i - A \beta X_i}$$

$$Af = \frac{A}{1 - AB}$$

if at specific freque for

AB=1

 $A\beta = \infty = \frac{X_0}{X_S}$

Jupé nu 1/2. 2. je d'ip n'i U i Xs=0 n'i alis cies d'il vin regul

and Af Can be re-write as

Af= A (Jw)
1- A(Jw) B (Jw)

and the Condition for f.B Loop to Procluce Sin. osc

@ is Lowo = A (Jws) B (Jwo) = 1

Closed Loop gain

and 6 net Phase of the signal is Zero

and two condition alled

[Barkhausen criterion]

Evon linear Amplitude control

a) AB = 1 Cah'T be maintained for any length of time

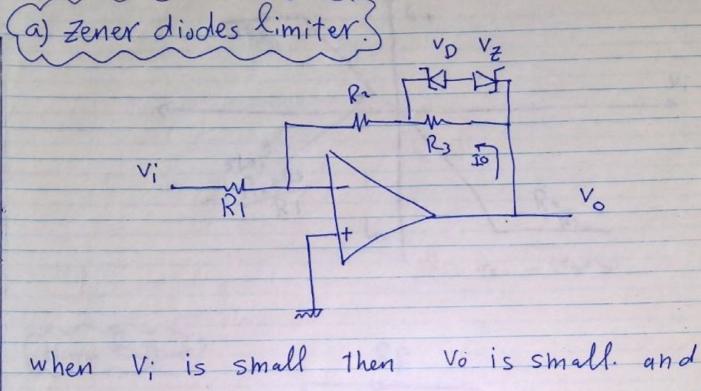
b) if AB >1 osci grow in amplitude c) if AB <1 osci stops

cost / sinds

First AB shrould be greater than unity to osci.

To be start and Then when the amplitude reaches the desired level The gain control circuit causes the Loop gain to be reduced to unity

وسم هذه الدار الى تتكام ي ال ماه و صى

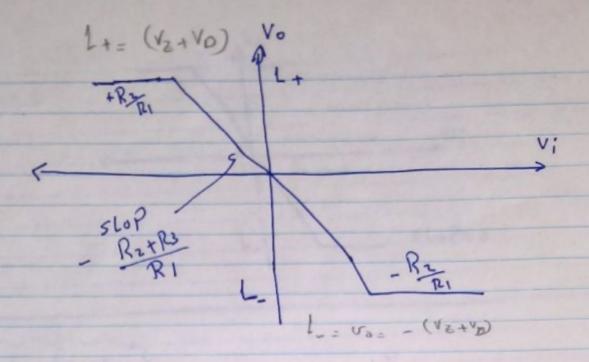


when V; is small then Vo is small and
then Zener diode is not conduct acts as of ...

:.. Vo = - R2 + R3 V; [linear Part]
R1

when Vi is increased we see from
the above equation that vo will be decreased
and when Vo < -(Vz+VD) = Zener
diode will be conduct and act as Short
circuit on R3

and then $V_0 = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} V_i$ S or for the sapid chis of the sapid with the same of the sapid chis of the same of the sam



(Hard limitur)

Rp

Vi Ri

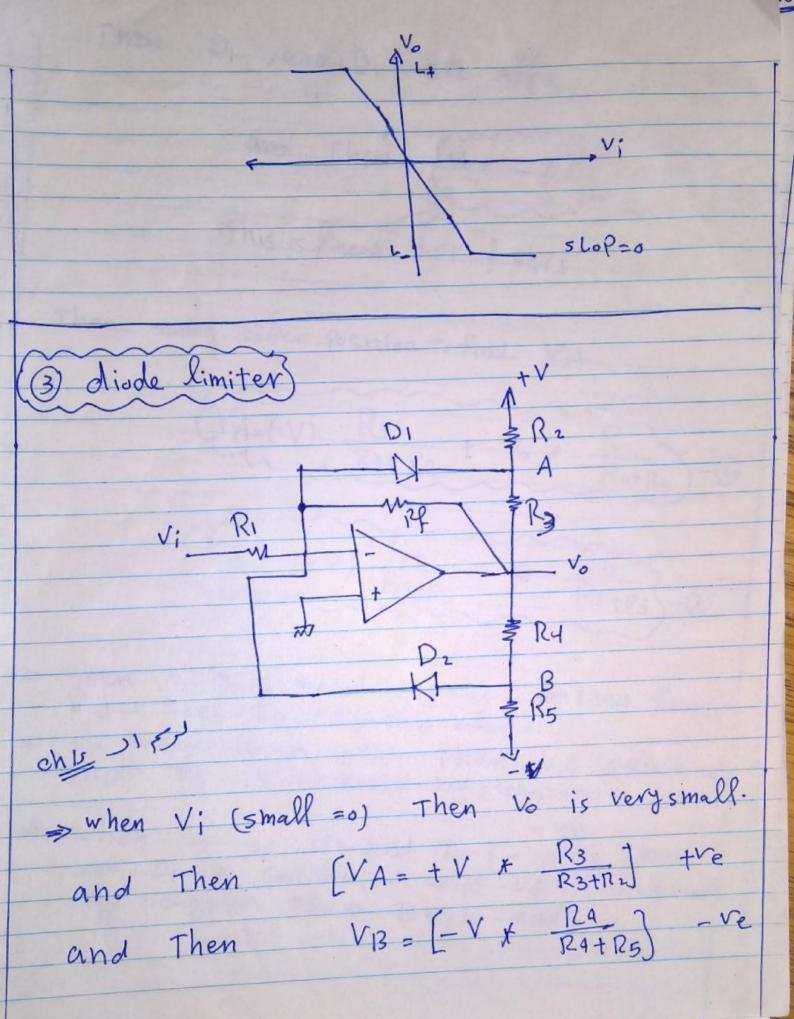
Vo

when Zener is not conduct

: Vo= - Rf Vi linear Part

when zener is conduct

: Vo = - (VZ+ VD) = L-



Then Di jand Di are off.

and Then (Vo= - (RF) Vi) D This is linear Part of eh/s

Then using super position to find VA

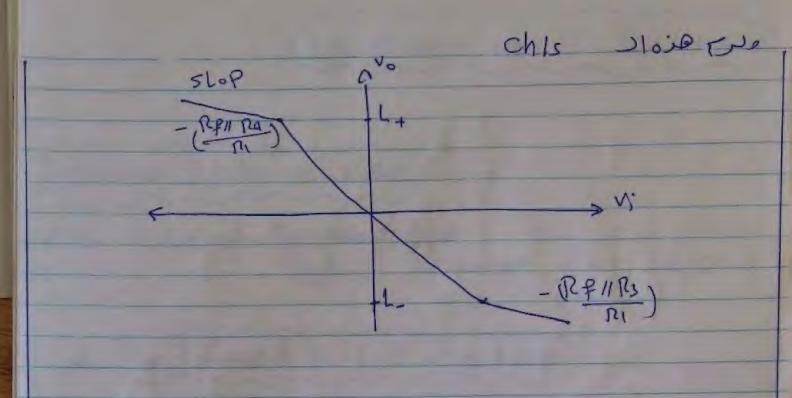
- when Vi is increased in (t ve), so then from () Vo goes To negative value.
 - => 50 when Vo => (-ve) Then VA is decrewed and VB is increased by (negative)
 - when VA is reached to (-0.7) Then

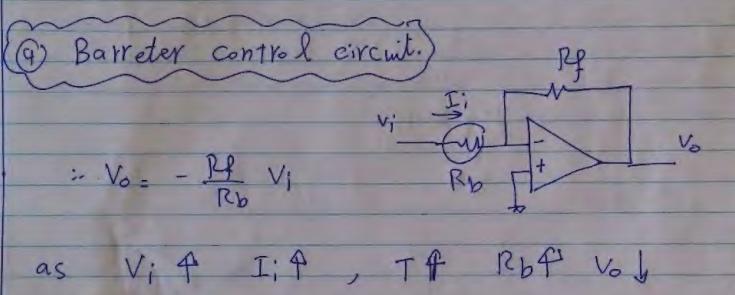
 If DI is conduct; and VB is increwed

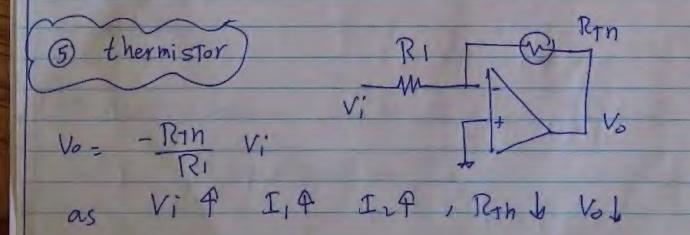
 by neagtive Then D2 is off.

11

VA=-VD - Bis desert (VA = -VD) Die notion Vo = sie stexo -VD = (+V) R3 + Vo * P2
R2+R3 $= (-V)(\frac{R_3}{R_1}) - V_D(1+\frac{R_3}{R_1})$ و عند ما تعلی از مند می آجل ال ال ال این و کا کن مر و کوزلله و کا مزید د تکسر با شاره موجهة محتمی رُجل ال نتیجة (و۲+) رعندهنده استخاه Reverse 1 abis D, Il forward Il abis De not L+=V R9+VD[1+R9] for VI > VI+ ارسرما تديد فية ١٧ went fold on B of city In cremental gain is - Rf/1R3 or Vo = - R\$ 11 R3 V; and when Dr is forward and Dr is Reverse = Vo = - R\$ 11 Ra







Coscillators with Rc feed buck circuit)

(a) the Wien-Bridge oscillator).

> (fundamental Part of wien Bridge.)

Vi Mh. | C2

Void

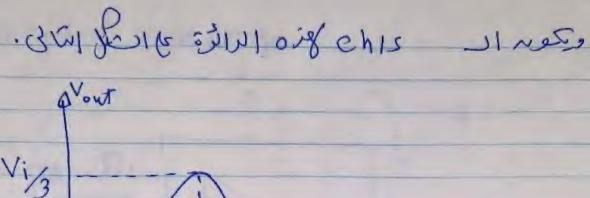
Clead-lag & C1 = R2

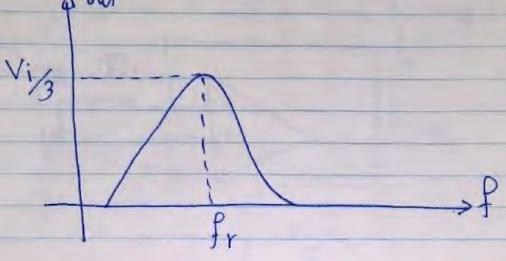
circuit

Low Pass filter

LPF gilag circuit = R1, C1 mb not sure

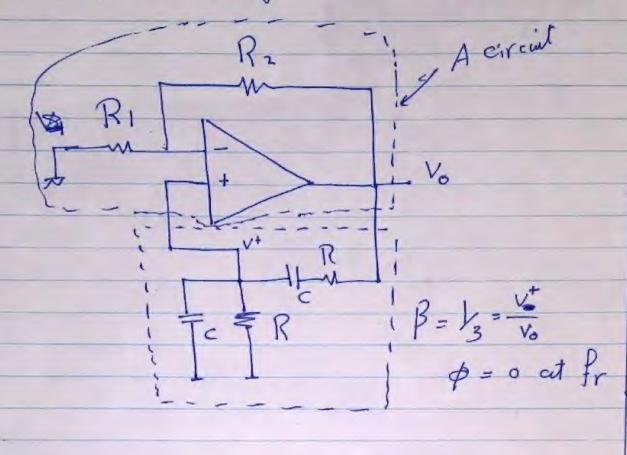
HPF i Lead circuit = R2, C2 mb not





$$\frac{V_0}{V_i} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Basic circuit of wein Bridge.



m. H.

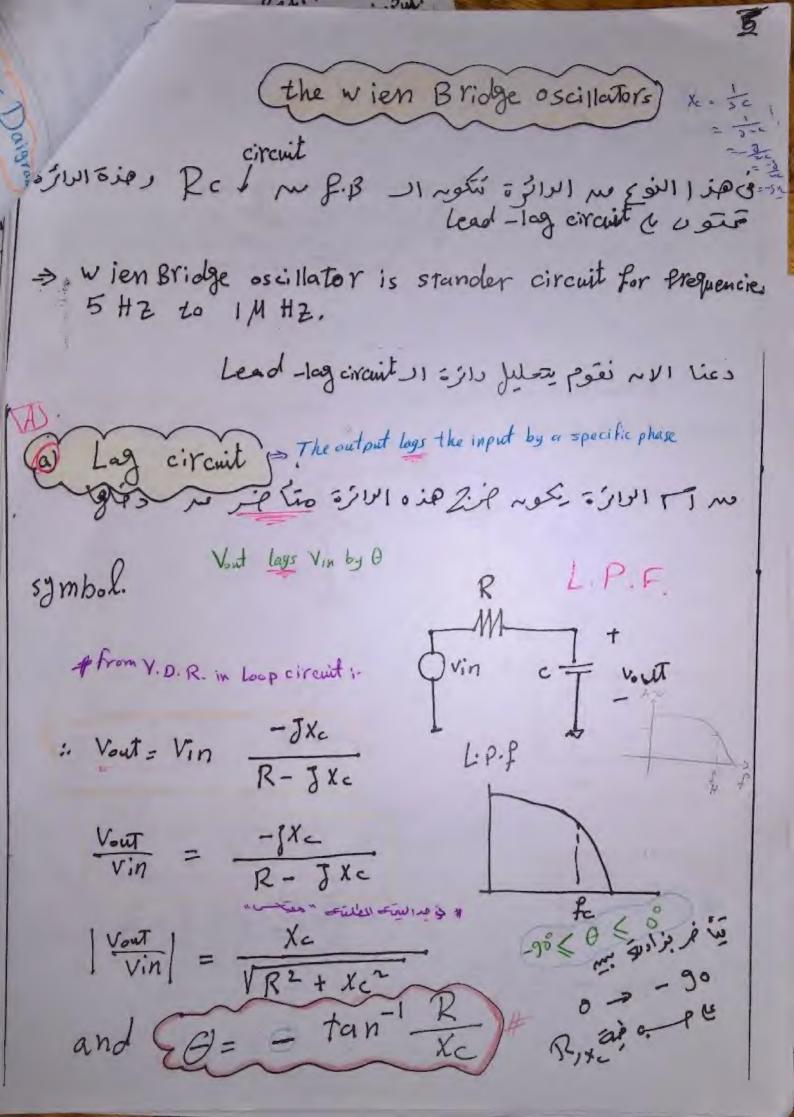
ان الانتراب على الماراء على الماكنة ولا = الماكنة والم

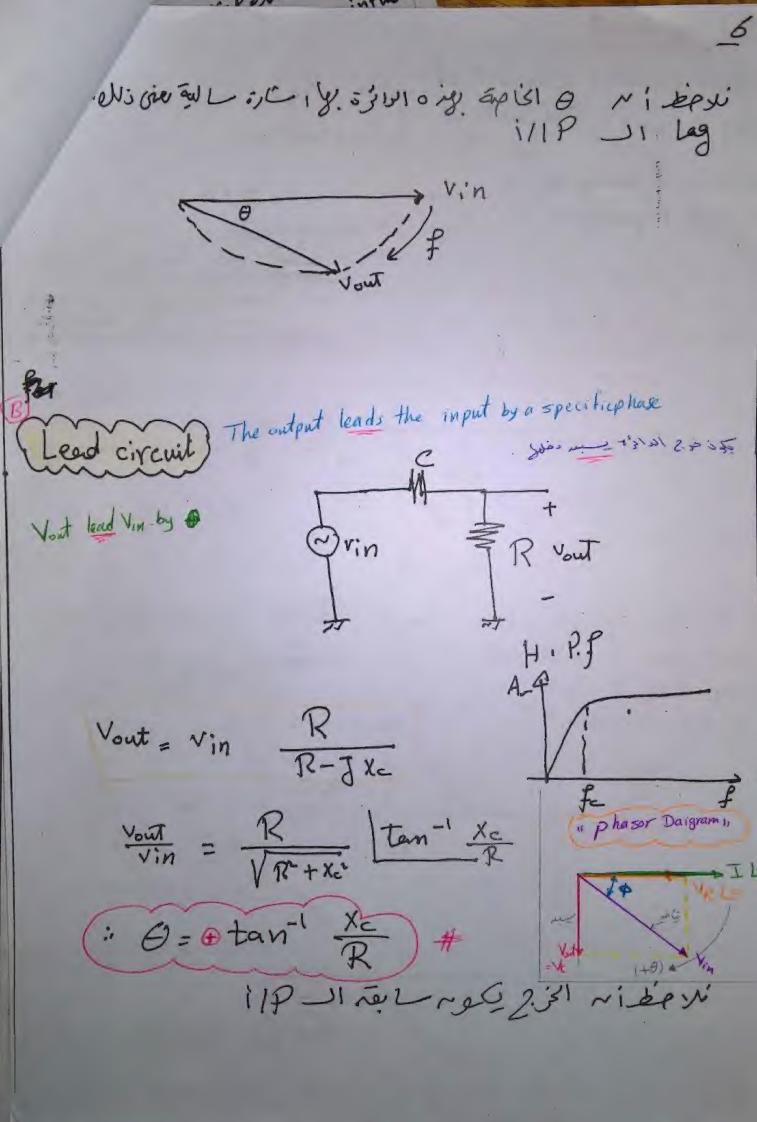
i for osci i A = 3

for A circuit (non inverting Amp.

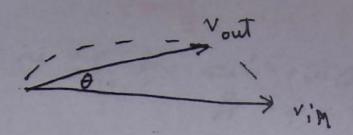
$$A = 1 + \frac{R^2}{R_1}$$

 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{R_1}{R_1}$ $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{R_2}{R_1}$ $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2$





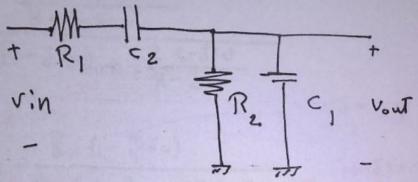
lead - lag circuit: lead circuit: Consists of lay circuit: Consists of (C2, R2) (R1, G) In low frequency >> Xc1, Xc2 > 00 > o.c. > Vont =0 In high frequency > Xc, , Xc2 > 0 > s.c. > Vont-0 H.P.F



and - Lag circuit) The output stays in phase with input.

Condition: OR, = Rz = R Q Cy = Cz = C (inphase) = (signals) Wis is it is graph of of

symbol:



Eur de g Lag 21 531, lead فاهذا الزدم تجم تجم دارةار Response -1 Mess B syling gain Diagram shows the gain · Brox = 3 I'm wein bridge at f-fr = tan (x/k - 1/xc) + Of soslow frequency @f- o > high frequency.

p = -90° 3 f -> fr, 1/2 - R = 0 وى الخذد العادم وى نقوم بالله عن المرسم = من الرسم = و - fr and we rai ca

* from V. D. R 3-

where c=e2=c

 $V_{out} = V_{in} \qquad \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$

where Z2 = R /1(-5xc) US= Z1= R-JX=

 $Z_2 = \frac{R + J \times c}{R - J \times c}$

R(JXc) P=: Vout = R-Jxc (R-Jxc) + R C-Jxo R-Jxc

· -J = -

Voit = $\frac{R(-Jx_c)}{Vin} = \frac{R(-Jx_c)^2 + R(-Jx_c)}{(R^2 - 2Jx_cR + (4)x_c^2)}$

نفوب بطر تعام ف (ل)

可这种

 $\frac{v_0 \pi}{v_i n} = \frac{R \times c}{J \left(R^2 - 2J \times cR - X^2\right) + R \times c}$

 $\frac{V_{OUT}}{vin} = \frac{R \times c}{JR^2 + 2 \times cR - J \times c^2 + R \times c}$

Vout = RXc = 3x.R + J(R2-Xc2)

 $B = \frac{V_{\text{out}}}{V_{\text{in}}} = \frac{R}{3} \times R = \frac{R^2 - X_c^2 = 0}{3} \text{ (Tero) A } = \frac{R}{3} \times R$

$$P = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{R \times c}{3RF_{e} + J(R^{2} - K^{2})}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} +$$